

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

1877, Vol. II.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



THE CROMWELL BAKERY
J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST.

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TRYING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - 10s.
DRAUGHT " - 10s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 33s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD

LATE MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c. Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

25

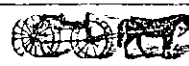
M R. W. W. WILSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

AND

CONVEYANCER,

Will regularly attend the Courts at Cromwell.



Henry's Line of Royal Mail Coaches.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, a coach of the above line

leaves CLYDE for CROMWELL, ARROWTOWN, FRANKTON, and QUEENSTOWN, at six a.m., and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday it returns to Cromwell and Clyde, leaving Queenstown at six a.m.

Booking Office at Cromwell:—The Golden Age

Hotel. J. Y. HENRY, Proprietor.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburges Shawls, all-wool plaids, French morinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trinnings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bitts, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoses, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, step-pans, teapots, trowels, tar, tanks, tubs, trowsers, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber

T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3x1, 3x1 1/2, 3x2, 4x3, 4x6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping leads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—a large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillimore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commoles, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Carp, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery—a large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabucos, Havanah, Princess', and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, data-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; deny, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu. We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, horse-drawers, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, caplins, lugs, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements

JOHN MARSH'S

LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

adjoining the

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Saddle and Harness Horses on Hire.

Charges Moderate.

A First-Class Groom.

HENRY WAEBER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

CROMWELL,

Has REMOVED to his

NEW PREMISES,

MELMORE TERRACE,

Adjoining the Golden Age Hotel.

H. W. begs to notify that he has been working in some of the largest Establishments in Great Britain and the Continent; and, having brought with him the Newest and Most Improved WATCHMAKING MACHINERY, he is enabled to execute all orders entrusted to him with accuracy, punctuality, and despatch.

Watches cleaned for 10s.

All Repairs guaranteed for Twelve Months.

A Beautiful and Varied Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Clocks, Gold Chains and Alberts, Plain Gold and Signet Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings.

Watches cleaned for 10s.

All Repairs guaranteed for Twelve Months.

A Beautiful and Varied Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Clocks, Gold Chains and Alberts, Plain Gold and Signet Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings.

HENRY WAEBER,

WATCHMAKING & JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM J. BARRY,

AUCTIONEER,

CATTLE SALESMAN, & COMMISSION AGENT,

CROMWELL,

Begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to conduct

AUCTION SALES,

in Cromwell, or in any other part of the Province at the lowest rate of commission

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and

about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

THE CELEBRATED

BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.

XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOED - PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE

AGENT for Cromwell and surrounding districts, and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer cannot be excelled in Otago.

W. J. BARRY,

Cromwell

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,

FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines

Fancy Goods and Toys of every description

Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours,

Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.

Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips

English & Colonial Newspapers

and Magazines | Cuts & Clippings

Cromwell



SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.**

A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district,
free of charge.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE

AND
RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes

Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Italy Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPIRITS.

Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'

Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk
and case

J.D.K.Z. Geneva

Burnett's Old Tom

Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk

Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.



**F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,**

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Back-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Cromwell

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

[A CARD.]

MR H. W. SMYTHIES

MINING SURVEYOR,

CROMWELL.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Goodger the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vinery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the

STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Cromwell

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on **ARDGOUR STATION.** **ALEX. McLEAN,** Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on **MOUNT PISA STATION** on and after this date. **I. LOUGHNAN.**

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27to

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP at Logantown, Bendigo Gully, together with **TOOLS** and all necessary appliances, **FOR SALE CHEAP.** Apply to **E. LINDSAY, Cromwell.**

N.B.—The Shop can be removed if necessary.

WATERS'S PATENT MANGLE.

MRS REID (next door to Heron's White Hart Hotel) is prepared to mangle Bed and Table linen for Families in Best Style, at moderate prices. 92



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



OWEN PIERCE,

SMITHFIELD CO.'S BUTCHERY
CROMWELL.

Thanks his customers and the public generally for the patronage they have so liberally bestowed upon him. He now begs to announce that he is in a position to supply

FIRST-CLASS MEAT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

Mutton (Quarters), 3d. to 4d. per lb.

Mutton (Sides), 3½ per lb.

Beef (boiling), 5d. per lb.

Beef (roasting), 6d. per lb.

Chops, 6d. per lb.

Rump Steaks, 8d. per lb.

Sausages, 9d. per lb.

Families waited on for orders.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now **PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS** of every description, **GLASS, and MOULDINGS,** on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to **MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

WILLIAM BARNES,

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

A Consignment of the "GOODENOUGH" PATENT HORSE-SHOES having now arrived, you will have an opportunity of testing the latest improved principle.

The undersigned has had long practice on the above patent, and the public may rely upon the efficiency of the workmanship.

WILLIAM BARNES,
Blacksmith and Farrier.

N.B.—Next the Bridge Hotel.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

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Cromwell

Every Description of

PRINTING



Executed with

Neatness and

DESPATCH

AT

The Cromwell Argus

NEWSPAPER

AND

GENERAL

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

(Adjoining the Council Chamber),

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Matthews and Fenwick,

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTERS,

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the Northern Gold-Fields that they have just received a beautiful assortment of Jobbing Type, which will enable them to execute orders for every description of **PLAIN** and **ORNAMENTAL PRINTING** in the best style of the Art.

Cards: all sizes and Colours; Posters, of any size, in Black or Coloured Inks; Hand-Bills, Show-Cards, Circulars; Labels, Counter Bills, Bill-Heads; Auctioneers' and other Catalogues, Pamphlets; Cheque, Receipt and Delivery Books, &c. &c. &c.

The Cromwell Argus

Is published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

AT THE OFFICE,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Quarterly Subscription: Six Shillings.

Charges for Advertising:

Sixteen words and under (not exceeding two

lines of space), each insertion . . . 2/-

One inch of space, each insertion . . . 3/-

A reduction will be made in the charge for

advertisements appearing more than four consecutive times.

Standing advertisements according to agreement.

Announcements of BIRTHS and MARRIAGES which must in all cases be properly authenticated are charged at a uniform rate of 2/6.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Proprietors and Publishers.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. Also well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

For T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implements Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

Queenstown

JOHN O. M'ARDELL,
MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER,
AND
General Commission Agent,
Valuator, and Accountant,
ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.
Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WATCH REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

CHARLES BEEBY,
(Formerly of Cromwell),

WATCHMAKER & MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Rees-street, Queenstown,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell District that any work entrusted to him will be executed by an EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, with accuracy and despatch.

Colonial Jewellery of all descriptions, trade-marked, made on the premises. 99

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT PROPRIETOR.

The accommodation available for Families at this Hotel is equal to any obtainable in the Metropolis. A large and handsome two-storey STONE BUILDING, fronting the Lake, and having a private entrance from the beach, has just been completed, and is furnished and fitted up in a style the most costly and luxurious.

Best Stables in Queenstown.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Bendigo Gully

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL
WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,
Proprietor.

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Bendigo Gully, &c.

Rocky Point Ferry,

On the Main Line of Government Road to Bendigo.

REDUCED FARES.

GEORGE M'LACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John M'Cormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the fines in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage so cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

MACPHERSON'S LOWER FERRY
(Opposite Rocky Point, Upper Clutha)
Is now Open for every Description of Traffic
AT REDUCED FARES!

THE BEST PUNT ON THE RIVER.

The approaches on both sides of the river are in excellent condition, and the route to Bendigo by this Ferry is the best and most direct that has yet been made available.

The New Punt constructed by the proprietor possesses the advantages of great strength, large carrying capacity, and unequalled facility in working. There is deep water at the landing stages at all seasons.

The New House is now complete. Excellent Stabling and first-class Accommodation.

The Wakefield Ferry is open for traffic as usual. **HUGH MACPHERSON,** Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGATE,

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN PROPRIETOR.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,
Hawea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

COAL CREEK HOTEL,
HALF WAY BETWEEN
CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a-week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the northern Gold-Fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire paddock accommodation.

R. AYLING,
Proprietor.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

CHUNG HUNG LUNG,
having purchased the interest of An Kow in the Bannockburn Store, invites the Patronage of the Public and his countrymen.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE.
ALLEY AND GOODWIN,

COAL MERCHANTS,
Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg leave to return thanks for past favours, and to inform their numerous customers at the Bannockburn, Gorge, Bendigo, and the inhabitants of the district generally that they are now prepared to supply (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at their usual moderate prices viz., 15s per ton; delivered, at from 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms. 102

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.
CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.

Opposite the Royal Standard Co.'s Battery,
SMITH'S CREEK.

The erection of the above Hotel is now completed, and every portion of it has been planned and built under the experienced supervision of the Proprietor, with a special view to its adaptability for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

The Carrick Range Hotel is within easy distance of the various Reefs, and an excellent dray-road (constructed at great expense by the Royal Standard Company) extends from the base to the summit of the Range.

The accommodation comprises Bar and Bar Parlour, handsomely fitted up; large and well-furnished Dining Room; Private Parlour; magnificent Hall, large and lofty, built expressly for Balls, Public meetings, &c.; and an extensive suite of really comfortable and commodious Single and Double Bed Rooms.

The premises will be found replete with every convenience; and the Proprietor confidently asserts that the Carrick Range Hotel affords to every class of visitors accommodation unsurpassed by any up-country hotel in Otago.

The situation is extremely picturesque, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Pisa, the Grandview Mountains, and the Upper Clutha Valley.

Table d'Hôte Daily from 12 till 2.

The culinary arrangements are under competent management, and it is the determination of the Proprietor to maintain this department in the highest state of efficiency.

First-class Six-stalled Stable in course of erection.

Saddle Horses for Hire on Moderate Terms.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
SMITH'S CREEK.

(The only hotel in the vicinity of the Reefs.)

JOHN M'CORMICK,
Proprietor.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

Nevis

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines. Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of
Gold Scarf Pins | Brooches
Lockets | Ear-rings
Chains | Guards
Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,
Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches & Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired.

Alexandra

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach house, &c.

ALEXANDRA.

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

WILLIAM PYLE,
POST OFFICE STORE,
ST. BATHANS.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Books, Stationery, Clocks, Drugs, Musical Instruments, and Fancy Goods of every description always on hand.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

TRY
MARSH'S ADELAIDE WINE
IF YOU WANT A TREAT. 89

TWO COTTAGES TO LET. Apply
to **WILLIAM GRANT,**
i.e. Builder, Cromwell.

MR A. D. WILSON,
DISTRICT SURVEYOR & MINING
ENGINEER,
CLYDE. 96

MR EDWARD COOK,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
DUNEDIN
(Corner of Princes and High Streets).

NOTICE.
UNITED BANNOCKBURN COMPANY
Wanted, TENDERS to put in a TUNNEL
Two Hundred Feet, or Strike the Reef, in
the above Company's Claim.
For plans and Specifications, apply to
FREDERICK SHAMBROOK,
Manager.

BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE.
FOR SALE,
TWO SHARES (each one-sixth) in the above
valuable property. The Race (which has al-
ready been cut for more than half of its en-
tire length) is constructed to carry FOURTEEN
SLUICESHEDS, and, when completed, will
command a large extent of auriferous ground
on the Carrick Range.
For further particulars, apply at the ARGUS
Office, Cromwell; or to

RENDALL & BERRY,
On the ground.

New Advertisements.

KID'S HALL, CROMWELL.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE
KENTUCKY MINSTRELS
(Messrs ROBINSON, SARGISON, & WEBBER)
Will appear in their Varied and Grotesque En-
tertainment on Thursday evening next, the 21st
September, with an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

New Negro Farce entitled
THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS!
REMEMBER—NEW SONGS!
ADMISSION:
Front Seats, 3s; Back do., TWO SHILLINGS.
Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8.
DANCING AFTER THE PERFORMANCE.

NOTICE.
MR W. J. BARRY will offer for sale
on the premises, on
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
at Two p.m.,
The Well-Known
SHEPHERD'S CREEK HOTEL,
with stock-in-trade. Also,
SOME HORSES (quiet with saddle or harness),
with a few head of DAIRY CATTLE.

Terms at Sale.
By order of the Trustees,
JAMES COWAN, and
WILLIAM SHANLY.
MONDAY, 9th OCTOBER.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAUGHT STALLION,
"EARL OF CARRICK."
For positive sale.

W. J. BARRY has been favoured
with instructions from the Owner, Mr
JOHN GRANT, of Oamaru, to submit to public
competition, at Cromwell, on or about the above
date, the Draught Entire Horse,
"EARL OF CARRICK,"
imported from Victoria.

The "Earl of Carrick" is a beautiful black
horse, rising six years old, and stands 17 hands
high. He was bred at Mansfield, by J. Steele,
Esq., and was got by the famous horse "Black-
leg," who took thirty-one first prizes, and was
never beaten in Victoria. "Earl of Carrick's"
dam was imported from Scotland.

Fuller particulars will be published before the
date of Sale.

LOYAL CROMWELL LODGE M.U.L.O.O.F.

A SUMMONED MEETING will be held in
the LODGE-ROOM on TUESDAY Evening,
23th September, at the usual hour. Business of
Importance.

C. W. WRIGHT, E.S.

TENDERS are requested for Sinking
a Shaft, 80 feet (more or less), in the
Heart of Oak claim. Shaft to be 5 x 3.
Tenders to be sent to STUART'S FERRY HOTEL,
on SATURDAY, September 23rd.

JAMES MARSHALL.

IMPORTANT TO SLUICERS!
HAYWARD'S LONG GUM
BOOTS, 32s. 6d. per pair.
W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE.

MR JOHN WEBB, Baptist Evange-
list, Gold-fields Mission, will conduct
DIVINE SERVICE in the SCHOOLHOUSE,
This Evening, at half-past Seven.

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices,
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3
p.m.
For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Toko-
mairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.
For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown,
Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Frankton, and
Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and
Thursday, at 9 p.m.
For Rocky Point, Laggate, Bendigo, Alberttown,
and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.
For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate
Monday, at 9 a.m.
For money orders and registered letters, not
not later than 2.30 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices,
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at
9 a.m.
From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and
Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.
From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Mor-
ven Ferry, Edwards's, Gibbstown, and Kawa-
rau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday, at 3 p.m.
From Cardrona, Albert Town, Laggate, Ben-
digo, Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.
From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate
Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

The Financial Statement of the Colonial
Treasurer, delivered in the Assembly on
the 12th inst., is not reassuring. When
we learn that the revenue of the Colony for
the past year is £16,000 less than it was
estimated it would be, and that it is
£82,000 less than the revenue of the pre-
vious year, we feel rather inclined to be
startled. While pointing out the causes
of this falling-off in the revenue, the Treas-
urer confessed that the Government had
not looked for such a large decrease. He
expressed his conviction, however, that
the depression which has so long existed
is in course of removal, through the in-
strumentality of the influx of immigrants
which may shortly be expected, and the
inauguration of great public works. The
deficiency for the financial year is £76,000,
and to this has to be added £60,000 of an
overdraft which has remained unpaid for
two years, thus leaving the Colony actually
in deficit to the extent of £136,000. The
Government, however, boldly grapple with
the difficulty, and express an opinion that
it is very undesirable that this large sum
should be added to the permanent debt of
the Colony, their proposed plan of action
being to charge £48,000 of the amount on
present year's revenue, and the remainder
on that of the two succeeding years. Our
readers will naturally ask, Is there any
probability of the revenue for this and the
two succeeding years being likely to yield
this large amount, over and above current
expenditure? It is clear that very heavily
increased taxation would have to be re-
sorted to in order to wipe off such an
extra burden; and the Government, with
wisdom, recognising the fact that an in-
crease of taxation to any great extent
would not be tolerated, announced that the
main feature of the Budget would be large
reductions in the expenditure of the Co-
lony. Of course, these reductions must
press heavily in some quarters, and we are
therefore not surprised to find that the
Provincial revenues are to be shorn of
their fair proportions in order that they
may assist largely in the inauguration of
the Retrenchment policy of the Govern-

ment: as Mr VOGEL puts it, "It would
be easily understood by hon. members that
in determining to make such a reduction,
the Government could not fail to look in
the direction of that expenditure which
related to so large a proportion of the pub-
lic service. He meant the money put
apart for Provincial purposes and Pro-
vincial services." As a solatium, however,
the pleasing information is conveyed to us
that the subsidy to Road Boards is to be
increased from £50,000 to £100,000;
further backed up by the announcement
that the General Government desires to
assume the entire control of and expense
connected with immigration arrangements.
This latter fact may be looked upon as a
driving of the wedge into the tree of Pro-
vincialism; and this is borne out by the ex-
pressed intention of the Government to
assume control of the affairs of Provinces
whose Governments display inaptitude
and inability to conduct things satisfac-
torily. The imposition of an import duty
on timber, all cereals, and rice, and the
extension of the Stamp Duties Act so that
it shall bring other documents within its
pale, are also to contribute to the desired
and necessary increase of revenue. Among
other important innovations upon the
system of government of the Colony is the
proposed Colonial Board of Public
Works and Immigration. This body is to
assume the control of public works and to
take charge of immigration arrangements;
the Assembly deciding upon the works to
be undertaken, but only upon the recom-
mendation of the Board. With the Board
fairly constituted, of which due care will
have to be taken when the members of
which it is to be composed are elected, there
seems no reason why this arrangement
should not work moderately well. Then
we come to the question of the construc-
tion of Railways under the Public Works
and Immigration scheme, and the manner
in which their cost is to be charged.
"Two principles," it is announced, "the
Government have quite determined upon.
One is, that no railway shall be constructed
which does not at once promise to pay
working expenses; and the other, that in
order to prevent an indiscriminate scramble
for railways, a power of local rating shall,
under certain contingencies, be provided."
For the construction of lines of railway in
the North Island the Government considers
that the only course to be adopted is the
acquiring of land representing the value of
the works to be constructed; and in the
South Island, as such a course would in-
terfere largely with existing land laws—
and the rights under such laws are, in
all conscience, sufficiently complicated al-
ready—it is "proposed to charge the cost
of construction of railways upon the land
fund." And it is also provided that in the
event of a railway not paying, the deficiency
shall be recovered from the Province in
which such railway is constructed, or, if
necessary, "a special rate shall be levied
upon the persons in the vicinity of a rail-
way who derive benefit from its construc-
tion." This latter provision, we opine,
will meet with opposition; although, if
the matter is considered in a logical light,
such should not be the case. Wherever a
line of railway is constructed, it is palpa-
bly evident that land in the vicinity of
such railway will be materially enhanced
in value, owing to the increased facilities
which are afforded for the rapid despatch
of farm produce and imported goods to
marketable centres, and at a cheapened
rate of carriage. And in any case the rate
levied would probably be a small one only.
In the matter of coming retrenchment,
we find that "the proposed expenditure
for the year shows an immense reduction."
The total expenditure for the present year
is computed at £982,000, as against
£1,050,000 last year, and this includes the
£46,000 which we have previously men-
tioned as being the proportion of the de-
ficit from the previous year to be charged
to the present year's expenditure. The
estimated revenue for the present year
shows a reduction of £45,000 more than
the actual receipts during that year.
Whether there is any probability of the
receipts of the present reaching a larger
sum than those of the past year is ex-
tremely doubtful, notwithstanding the fact
that we have a slight increase in the stamp
duties taxation, and the imposition of a
duty on timber, cereals, and rice. Speak-
ing for ourselves, we look forward to a
considerable deficiency when the next an-
nual Budget is declared, instead of a sur-
plus of £7500 as is anticipated by the
Treasurer. We shall be most agreeably
surprised if such is not the case, however;
and we earnestly trust that the Treasurer's
computations for the present year may be
characterised by a degree of accuracy which
is unfortunately too seldom the case in
anticipatory statements of revenue and
expenditure.

We have from time to time published in
this journal descriptions of the most im-
proved methods of extracting waste gold
from quartz tailings; and in to-day's issue
will be found some account of what is
called a "triple-action grinder and amalga-
mator," apparently one of the most effective
machines of its kind that has yet come
under the notice of the public. It is well
known that in Victoria, even with the very
best crushing-machines, a large quantity of
gold escapes from the ripples and is lost
with the tailings. But in Victoria tail-
ings are not suffered to run to waste; they
are carefully hoarded up, and afterwards
submitted to another process—a more
searching test than ordinary crushing-ma-
chines afford. Where the stone is rich,
and especially where the tables are defect-
ive, handsome returns are often secured
by the use of tailings-machines,—thus
proving beyond all doubt that a very con-
siderable proportion of the gold is carried
over the ripples along with the sludge.
This waste, we believe, occurs in connec-
tion with all the crushing-machines in this
neighbourhood, and much gold is there-
fore irrecoverably lost. What guarantee
have the owners of quartz-mills in this
district that even the greater part of the
gold is saved in the process of crushing?
They are accustomed to place implicit re-
liance upon the ability and skill of their
working managers, who may be in some
cases mere novices in the art of gold-saving.
Perhaps some of the "poor crushings"
that have resulted from apparently rich
stone may in more than one instance be
attributable to the imperfect nature of the
appliances used for extracting the precious
metal from the pulverised quartz after be-
ing subjected to the action of the stampers.
At all events, we think the subject de-
serves the attention of our quartz-mining
companies.

The only case called for hearing in the
Resident Magistrate's Court here on Thursday
last was that of M. Nulty v. Wood, which, how-
ever, was adjourned, at plaintiff's request, until
next Court-day, for the production of a material
witness. Plaintiff was adjudged to pay defend-
ant's expenses (10s), and 2s costs of adjourn-
ment.

The genial Spring weather with which
we have been favoured during the past ten days
has been taken advantage of by numerous par-
ties of miners to prospect for quartz-reefs in the
vicinity of the claims already taken up on the
Carrick Range. The search has already proved
successful in at least one instance,—applicant on
having been made at the Warlen's office yester-
day, by Robert M. Lachlan and a party of five
others, for protection for a new quartz claim to
the north of and immediately adjoining the
Border Chief ground. The application will be
heard next Court-day.

It is rumoured that a charge of bigamy
against a female will shortly be brought before
the Resident Magistrate at Cromwell for inves-
tigation. The accused and accused have been
residing in this neighbourhood for some time
(although the fact was unknown to either until
recently), and the lady is said to have been mar-
ried for the second time a few weeks ago, at
Kawarau Gorge. Some curious revelations are
expected when the case comes on for hearing.

From the seventh annual report of the
New Zealand Telegraph Department, recently
published at Wellington, it appears that the
number of telegraph stations in the Colony is
seventy-two. Including the cable across Cook's
Strait, there are now 2107 miles of line, carrying
3507 miles of wire. The number of messages
transmitted by the Cromwell station during the
year ended 30th June 1871, was 2759; by the
Queenstown station, 4022; by the Clyde station,
3333; and by the Alexandra station, 1226.

In consequence of certain rumours in
connection with the result of the recent crushing
at the Colclough mill, Bendigo,—the yield from
which was so unaccountably small as to give
rise to unpleasant suspicions,—two of the share-
holders, Messrs Colclough and Grant, have re-
quested us to state that, lest the public might
be unfavourably impressed with the manager,
Mr Hawkes, they deem it only due to that gen-
tleman to state that his personal character has
not been at all impeached, and they have not
ceased to place the fullest confidence in his
management and integrity.

Mining matters at Cardrona are in a
more prosperous condition than they have been
for some time past. We learn that the damage
caused by the various freshes during the last
three or four weeks has been made good; and
the majority of the miners at work appear to be
satisfied with their earnings. The Chinese are
of course getting the lion's share of the gold.
Near the township, they are working the deep
ground on a more gigantic scale than they have
ever before been known to attempt in this Pro-
vince,—stripping large paddocks to the depth of
thirty and forty feet, and constructing various
kinds of appliances for expeditiously and effec-
tively working the ground. The Europeans,
from the head of the Cardrona Creek to the
lower end of the township, are all actively pre-
paring for summer working, besides doing well
in the meantime. A few are making as much as
£10 and £12 a week per man. The Deep Lead
continues to attract the attention of the miners.
Good gold has been struck in the Enterprise
claim, and other parties working below have
also met with payable stuff. Several claims
have been taken up in the swamp, which will be
troublesome ground to work.

Messrs Gilmour's flour-mill at the Arrow
recommended work on Tuesday last. The new
castings have been fitted, and it is to be hoped
that their extra strength will effectually prevent
a recurrence of a similar accident to the last.

One of the most attractive and enjoyable entertainments ever given in Cromwell was provided by Messrs Sargison, Robinson, and Webber, at Kidd's Concert-room, on Saturday evening. The concert was opened with a selection of instrumental music, and the performances of Mr Sargison on the violin, Mr Robinson on the piano-forte, and Mr Webber (who had kindly volunteered his services for the occasion) on the organ, produced an effect upon the audience as only first-class musicians can accomplish. Sargison is a violinist of great ability, and his playing was listened to with wrapt attention. His audience assembled. His exquisite rendering of that pearl of Scottish melodies, "The Robin Gray," was a genuine treat, and it was rapturously applauded. Mr Robinson was well known in Victoria many years ago as a pianist of more than ordinary ability, and his favourable reputation was fully sustained on this occasion. Mr Webber proved himself a very talented musical comique, and his singing was thoroughly and heartily appreciated. The company intend giving a second concert in Cromwell on Thursday evening, on which occasion we anticipate they will have a crowded house.

Mr John Webb, Baptist Missionary to the Gold-fields, is announced to preach in the Cromwell School-house this evening.

A waggoner named Harry Holmes, while on his way to Cardrona one day last week, was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, from the effects of which he became unconscious, and remained in that condition until Dr Corse arrived from Cromwell and administered restoratives. The occurrence took place at the Nineteen-Mile Creek, and very fortunately two other men happened to be travelling with Holmes' waggon, otherwise medical aid would probably have arrived too late to be of service. The sufferer was conveyed to Cromwell in a buggy on Tuesday last, and was taken to the Bridge Hotel, where he was treated with every kindness and attention. Yesterday morning, Dr Corse informs us, the patient was so far recovered as to be able to take charge of his waggon, and proceed on the return journey to Dunedin.

We have lately heard frequent complaints as to the management of the post-office at Rocky Point. It appears that Upper Wakefield Ferry (where the post-office is located) has been closed for some time past, and the postmaster—a paid servant of her Majesty—only visits the place once every week,—that is, when the mail from Cromwell arrives on Wednesday morning. During the remainder of the week, the post-office remains closed, and there is no chance of getting letters or papers until the arrival of the mail the following week. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to exist, and, in order if possible to remedy it, we respectfully direct the attention of the Chief Postmaster to the grievance complained of.

We learn that a movement is on foot in the Arrow district to establish a local Mining Institute. The projectors propose to combine with the usual museum of geological collections, models of the most recent mining appliances, levelling and boring apparatus, &c., and a library of works on mining and mining engineering. A building will in the meantime be secured for the temporary use of the proposed Society, while application is being made to Government for a permanent building, and to the Education Board for suitable books on the same terms as granted to public libraries.

From a series of statistical tables relating to the Trade and Interchange of New Zealand for the year 1870, prepared for presentation to the General Assembly during its present session, we glean the following interesting items of information:—The total value of the imports of the Colony for the year was £4,639,015. Otago stands highest on the list, with £1,494,056; and Auckland next, with £1,319,901. The value of exports from the Colony for the same period was £4,822,756.—Otago's contribution amounting to £1,457,215. During the year, 544,857 ozs. of gold, valued at £2,103,910, were exported from the Colony; Otago contributing £165,127 ozs., representing a value of £660,164. Wool ranks second on the list of articles exported,—the total quantity (from the Colony) being 37,039,763 lbs., valued at £1,703,944. The quota from this Province was 14,430,860 lbs., representing a value of £730,593. The value of wool exported from Otago in 1853 was only £300; and from the whole of New Zealand, £63,507. In 1863 Otago and Southland exported wool to the value of £256,281; and the export from the Colony in the same year amounted to £530,535.—From a table published in the New Zealand Gazette of 5th August last, we learn that the quantity of gold exported from the Colony from 1st April 1857 to 30th June 1871 was 5,897,909 ozs., of the estimated value of £22,918,177. The export of gold from Otago between the dates mentioned was 2,803,881 ozs., representing the gigantic sum of £10,946,960 sterling.

The *Tuapeka Times* states that Rennie, of Clyde gold robbery notoriety, is endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain the reward offered by the Banks for the recovery of the stolen gold.

The Mount Ida Spring Races are fixed to take place on Wednesday, 4th October.

THE GOLD ESCORT.

The Northern and Southern Escorts arrived at Dunedin on Tuesday, the 4th inst., with the following quantities of gold:—

	ozs.	dwt.
Queenstown	2107	4
Arrow	1330	6
Cromwell	1819	0
Alexandra	559	10
Teviot	545	0
Naseby	1604	0
Lawrence	2033	4
Switzers	1093	15
Waitahuna	447	3
Dunstan	618	7
Blacks	1000	0
St. Bathans	320	0
Woolshed	622	11
Total	14,126	0

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

PER GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, REUTER'S AGENTS.

DUNEDIN,

Tuesday, 1.10 p.m.

At the Civil Sittings of Supreme Court, the Bendigo breach-of-promise case resulted in the defendant agreeing to marry plaintiff. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr Shepherd (member for the Dunstan) called Mr Mervyn "a laughing jackass."

Mr Stafford, in a conciliatory speech, has moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the management of the Telegraph Department. The Government assented to the motion, on condition that their private telegrams were not examined.

Ministerial explanations were well received. Some alarm was created at Napier, in consequence of a report that Te Kooti was within fourteen miles of the town. Sentries were speedily posted, and reconnoitering began. The cause of alarm proved to be a party of children pic-nic-ing.

Another Maori prisoner has died in the Gaol.

The Government intend to nominate Maoris to seats in the Legislative Council.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Judge and Warden.) COMPLAINT.

Francis Welling, of Bannockburn, complained against Stades S. Graver, of the same place, for refusing to allow him (the complainant) the use of a dam which was registered in their joint names. It appeared that the parties had been mates, but had now dissolved partnership; and that, having two dams, they had resolved to keep one each. The complaint was dismissed, with 11s costs of Court.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Jesse Geer and five others, sixty days for a quartz claim No. 1 north of Caledonian claim, Carrick Range, for the purpose of testing the reef. Granted: two men to be employed.—Thomas Bane and six others, sixty days for quartz claim No. 1 west of Heart of Oak claim, Carrick Range, for the purpose of testing the reef. Objections were lodged by G. Fauvel and others. The application was refused, pending the decision of the Court, in its judicial capacity, as to the ownership of the ground, which is in dispute.—George Fauvel and six others, sixty days for quartz claim 300 yards east of Star of the East claim, Carrick Range, for the purpose of testing the reef. Objections were lodged by Bane and party, and the application was refused, pending the decision referred to above.—Roger Donnegan and five others, sixty days for quartz claim 590 yards north of Royal Standard claim, Carrick Range, for the purpose of testing the reef. Granted: two men to be employed.

Residence Area.—George Taylor, quarter-acre at Carricktown. Granted.

Agricultural Lease.—John and Allan McLein, 640 acres, in Tarras district. Granted, subject to definition of exact acreage.

Dem.—Archibald D. Sutherland, at foot of Stonewall Gully, Nevie. Granted.

NOTES FROM ARROWTOWN.

BY A NOVICE.

For the "ridiculously small sum of five shillings," as Mr Mantalini would say, will a man be able to become a full-blown, duly-licensed gold digger for one quarter of a year! A resolution to issue miners' rights on these terms has just been agreed to by the collective legislative wisdom (Heaven save the mark!) at present assembled in solemn conclave at Wellington. Honorable members thought perhaps that they were conferring a great boon on the miners, for which they ought to be truly thankful. I think it, however, simply a piece of folly,—involving an increased expense for printing and parchment—increased clerical labour—increased trouble to everybody.

No wonder the old Shotover ceased running the other day. Vulgar people said it was an immense land-and-rock slip that had dammed him up for a few hours; but I conceive that the weak-minded river simply felt disgusted, and dried up, lamenting the glories of by-gone days, and finding gold-mining doled out in five-shillings' worths. The same generous House could not see their way to grant what the miners really do want—the abolition of the duty on gold. No; they resolved to stick to the half-crown per ounce under any circumstances.

I note that the Dunedin Acclimatisation Society have resolved to devote £50 to the harder kinds of Californian tree seeds. I have often wondered that in the "race for riches" in this our own adopted land, such a simple and lucrative branch of native industry as tree-growing has been so much overlooked. There are many farmers about here who for the last few years could have had each a few acres of quick-growing trees, such as blue gum, coming on for useful purposes: the cost, a trifle; the returns, a fortune. All the timber we use for building and mining purposes, and even the most of our firewood and fencing, come from various parts of Lake Wakatipu. But it is not too late: the country is not quite done yet, and, if it has to be handed over to the Chinese, probably John would be a good customer for even gum trees.

CROMWELL TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular fortnightly meeting was held in the Town Hall last night, there being present—The Mayor (Mr Taylor), and Crs Dawkins, Brown, and Fraer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr C. A. Lantour, secretary to the Mount Ida Trade Association, thanking the Council for communicating with the Association in reference to the mail terminus, and stating that they had adopted the Cromwell memorial, with necessary verbal alterations, and had also written to the member for Mount Ida (Mr Mervyn), requesting him to put a direct question to the Postmaster-General in the House on the subject.

A letter was read from Mr Hallenstein, Mayor of Queenstown, stating that the Queenstown Council had sent the following memorial, signed by nearly all the business people of Queenstown, to the Postmaster-General:—

"To the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Wellington.

"The business community of Queenstown desire respectfully to endorse the memorial of the Municipal Council of Cromwell, praying that that town may be made the mail terminus, for the following reasons, viz.,

1. That under existing circumstances the mail coach arrives in Queenstown at such an hour as to render it impossible to reply by the same night's post.
2. That were Cromwell the terminus, the coach could easily arrive in Queenstown at four p.m., thus allowing of the answering of correspondence the same day.
3. That Queenstown being the most distant town in the Province from Dunedin, the inability to reply by the same night's post necessarily causes more inconvenience to your memorialists than to those in towns at a less distance from the metropolis.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that you will cause such steps to be taken as will effect the object in view; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c."

A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Alexandra, stating that the alteration in the mail terminus would not materially benefit the people of that town, and that the Council had therefore taken no action in the matter.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary to the Mayor, intimating his appointment as a Justice of the Peace; and all the Councillors heartily congratulated Mr Taylor. The Mayor reported that he had telegraphed to his Honor the Superintendent in reference to the appointment of a sub-Warden, as recommended at last meeting.

TENDERS.

There were only two tenders for the improvements in Melmore Terrace, viz., John Hurley, £3, and Charles Hastings, £15.

Mr Hurley's tender was accepted.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayor stated that the report of the Public Works Committee on the town water supply was not ready to be submitted to the Council. He had written to Dunedin to see what four-inch pipes would cost, and had also visited the proposed site for the reservoir. It was the intention of the Public Works Committee to have the levels taken, and they could do nothing until this was done. He was under the impression that there would be very little fall—perhaps twelve or fifteen feet.

NOTIONS.

Cr Fraer proposed, in accordance with notice of motion, "That the Town Clerk be instructed to write to Mr Bews, and request him to put a couple of men on the Nevis road, to effect necessary repairs, as soon as the snow melts."

Seconded by Cr Brown, and carried.

Cr Brown proposed, in accordance with notice of motion, "That the Government be requested to extend the main road through Cromwell along the surveyed line, at the west end."

Seconded by Cr Fraer, and carried.

In the absence of Cr Shanly, Cr Fraer proposed the following motion standing in his name:—"That the Town Clerk be instructed to write to the Provincial Government, requesting that the reserve on the south side of Melmore Terrace be transferred to the Council."

Seconded by Cr Brown, and carried.

Cr Fraer proposed, "That the Town Clerk be instructed to write a letter to the Chief Postmaster, Dunedin, relative to the Nevis mail, to the effect that a great benefit would be conferred upon the inhabitants of Bannockburn and Nevis if the tender for a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, mail be accepted; that both of these districts are rising into importance, and the inhabitants are complaining very much of the inadequate postal arrangements at present in existence; and that by sending the mail from Cromwell to the Nevis on one day, and back the next, a great saving in the price paid for its service would be effected."

This was seconded by Cr Dawkins, and carried.

Cr Dawkins moved, "That the Finance Committee be instructed to see that proper leases be drawn out for the various Council lands held by different parties."

Seconded by Cr Brown, and carried.

An inquest was held at Queenstown on Wednesday last, on the body of a Chinaman named Ah Chang. It appears the deceased had only gone up to Moko Creek on Monday, and on Tuesday died very suddenly. Dr Douglas made a post-mortem examination, and stated that the cause of death was disease of the heart. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 15.

Some time ago, I fondly hoped that Bendigo had, like the immortal Micawber, "fallen back for a spring." Well, this is the Spring season (excuse the pun); but, on looking round, I confess I fail to discover any evidence of the performance being likely to come off. All is "dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable." Most people seem to partake of the philosophy of the above-named gentleman, and are "waiting for something to turn up": when or how their expectations are to be met, I, not possessing Zerkel's art, am unable to predict. With the exception of the Cromwell and Alta Companies, and a few parties of industrious sluicers, all is quiet; and this state of things exists in a district teeming with quartz-rocks, alluvial deposits, and the miners' auxiliary, water. On whom the *onus* rests, I will not pretend to say; but perhaps Mr Macandrew's pet scheme of immigration may cure the evil; and those dissatisfied spirits who are leaving in search of "pastures new," may some day return to find the poor ground they knew of occupied by the Norseman, the Teuton, or haply braw John Highlandman, newly imported from over the sea. Mining now-a-days, to be successful, must be conducted on a different scale to that which was sufficient a few years ago. There is no scarcity of gold itself; it is only a little more difficult to obtain than formerly. Capital, and months—perhaps years—of labour, have to be expended before any permanent return can be calculated upon; but that such returns can be made permanent has been satisfactorily demonstrated in all gold-producing countries, Otago included. I therefore still hope to see this district, which possesses all the unmistakable ingredients of permanent prosperity, flourishing under the hands of a large mining and agricultural population, whether new chums or old chums matters not. I am fully aware that my views on this matter will be by many deemed Utopian, but, as the French say, *nous verrons*.

On Sunday last, I rambled with a friend for a few miles along the terraces lying below the Dunstan Range, and fronting the Lurdis River; and was surprised and pleased to find that an immense area of agricultural land exists in that locality, looking, as Jonathan remarked, as if it only required "to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with corn"; and I almost regretted that I had not been bred a "Chawbacon," that I might settle down incontinently; but I suppose the permission of the monarch of the country hereabouts—famously known as "Big Jack"—would have to be accorded before such a consummation could be reached. To embryo "cockatoos," I strongly recommend a personal visit to the scene. My companion, who has prospected a good deal in the neighbourhood, told me that he had found payable gold in many of the gullies intersecting the agricultural land; and from their position I think it unlikely that the mining and farming interests will clash. I asked my friend why he had not worked the ground, it being payable! He answered that to do so required water, which was at a distance, and plentiful, but the funds necessary for bringing the liquid and metal into juxtaposition were not. And such is the case all over the district: water in one place, and gold in another. Commissioner of Water Supply to the Goldfields, please "to make a note on't."

The Cromwell Company are pursuing "the even tenor of their way," and I suppose are satisfied with their returns, the amount of which I am unable to give, as the Mining Companies here, unlike their Victorian prototypes, are generally very reticent on the subject of "cakes." I could possibly on hearsay evidence furnish the yield at each washing-up, but I decline to trust in such matters to the *vox populi*. If I notice an unusual addition to the Cromwell escort, I draw my own conclusion, and I must leave your readers to do the same.

The Alta Company are going on swimmingly; they have added to the number of their hands, and have both batteries crushing at full speed night and day. The much-abused turbine wheel, which is the power used at this mill, is doing its work splendidly, and seems, as it becomes better understood, to be fully appreciated. My impression is that for steadiness, power, and economy it is superior to all other engines for crushing purposes. The manager, Mr Hazlett, reports that he has struck good stone at the upper end of the lease in a shaft which is being sunk on the line of reef; it is about a foot wide, with very fair prospects.

The Colclough Company have furnished another lamentable example of "great expectations." They have a splendid machine and plant, which might be made to do good service at the Thomson's Creek reef, which is to all appearance genuine. I merely throw out the suggestion.

The weather is mild, but variable. Hoary old Winter seems to have taken his tardy departure at last. He has, however, left a good supply of water for future use, in the shape of snow.

A miner named Thomas White was killed by a fall of earth at Frenchman's Hill, Switzers, on the 7th inst. The unfortunate deceased, with his mate, Henry Ennis, was standing on the brink of the "face," when the ground gave way and carried the men down a distance of forty feet to the bottom of the claim. White was instantly killed, and his body was not recovered until half-an-hour afterwards. Ennis had a rib broken, and was otherwise severely bruised. The deceased was a native of County Meath, Ireland, and had been on Switzers for five years.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS TO AUGUST 15.

QUEEN VICTORIA DANGEROUSLY ILL.
DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.ASIATIC CHOLERA PREVALENT IN EUROPE.
THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SUGALONDA—FOUR
HUNDRED PEOPLE SWEEP AWAY.

FAMINE AND CANNIBALISM IN PERSIA.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT STATEN ISLAND, U.S.
A CITY DESTROYED IN THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer Nebraska arrived at Auckland at two a.m. on the 12th inst. Latest dates from San Francisco are to 16th August, from Honolulu to 26th August, and the latest European telegrams are to the 15th August. The most important items of intelligence are given below:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

August 14.

The Queen is confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance.
The Ballot Bill was rejected by a majority of forty-nine.

Chief Justice Cockburn has been appointed English arbitrator on the Washington Treaty. Sir Roundell Palmer acts as counsel for Great Britain.

A terrible collision occurred between the police and Orangemen in Londonderry, consequent upon an attempt to stop the procession in celebration of the anniversary of the siege of the city. The police and military were called out to quell the disturbance. A large number were wounded, and a few were arrested.

Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in London. There is great excitement among the people.

Napoleon is said to have great faith in his restoration.

FRANCE.

August 14.

Another instalment of the war indemnity has been paid.

The German army of occupation is now reduced to 150,000 men.

Marshal McMahon reports the total losses of the Versailles in the siege of Paris, at 75,142.

The trial of the Communists has commenced. The Assembly has passed a Bill to facilitate the disposal of 32,200 cases.

England has refused to deliver up the Communist refugees in Britain.

Negotiations at Berlin and Versailles for the evacuation of France resulted in an agreement that the army of occupation should leave before the end of the year.

M. Moret moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on M. Thiers, and that all powers heretofore exercised by him as Chief of the Executive be confirmed for three years. The motion was favourably received by the Assembly, and will probably be carried.

GERMANY.

August 14.

A meeting of forty delegates from Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, to found a new Church, has taken place. The German delegates were divided in opinion as to recognising the Primacy of the Pope.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany met at the wells, when cordial feelings were exchanged.

RUSSIA.

August 14.

A cable despatch says that Russia is arming extensively. It is reported that she has formed an alliance with France.

The New York Herald's correspondent mentions the discovery of a well-organised scheme aimed at the Government of the Empire. Arrests have been made of noblemen, merchants, and tradesmen.

ITALY.

Rome, August 13.

An encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer up prayers for the freedom of the Holy See, and the triumph of the Church.

Garibaldi is suffering from serious wounds.

THE EAST.

August 15, Evening.

A dreadful calamity is reported. Sugalonga, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, has been visited by a volcanic outburst at Puwang, accompanied by a fearful earthquake convulsion. A sea wave, 40 yards high, swept human beings and cattle off. 416 people perished.

A letter from a Jewish Rabbi in Persia says the country is suffering the direst calamity, to which the worst situation is trilling. Mothers and fathers are eating their children; husbands doing the same to their wives; grown-up brothers killing younger brothers and sisters, and sometimes their fathers and mothers! Food is all their cry!

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

August 15, Evening.

A disturbance has occurred at Strasburg, between the Prussians and the citizens. Numbers of both parties were killed.

It is reported that serious disagreements have arisen between the French and German Governments in reference to the Frankfurt peace negotiations. These difficulties are likely to lead to complications, resulting in a suspension of the treaty of peace entered into at Frankfurt.

Paris is reported to be in a very excited condition. A revolt of the army is expected. Rumours are afloat that McMahon will be declared Regent-General.

There is a stampede from Paris, in the belief that trouble and a crisis are at hand. The Orleansists' scheme is ripe for a coup d'etat.

A proposition for making M. Thiers permanent President has been tabled. Thiers is consequently very unpopular.

Scott's Centenary was celebrated in London on the 15th August, by a banquet, at which 400 literary men were present. Celebrations took place at New York and various other American towns on the same day. The Edinburgh celebration took place on the 9th, on a most magnificent scale, and was very successful.

AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.

The Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 8th. Rope, specimens of oats and gum, and a pyramid representing the amount of gold obtained from the Thames, were the only New Zealand exhibits.

Intelligence from Para, Brazil, states that cholera in a malignant form is raging there. The British Consul and nearly every stranger have died.

Riots have taken place in the Amador mines, California. The secretary was brutally murdered. Order is restored.

A great storm has taken place on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. It destroyed 325 fishing smacks, 23 dwellings, 40 stores—in all, \$300,000 worth of property.

The Staten Island ferry-boat was crowded with passengers, when the boiler exploded. The concussion was terrific, shattering the fore part of the boat, and scalding over 100 people. The cries of the poor half-boiled victims were heartrending. Some of them were delirious from pain. There were many children on board, and some of the poor little things had the cooked muscles of their legs laid bare, and some their bodies scalded beyond recognition.

Intelligence has been received of the destruction of the city of Pont à Prêtre, on the island of Guadeloupe, in the West Indies. 30,000 people have been rendered homeless.

Atrocious Murder in Illinois.

A correspondent of an American paper, writing from Springfield, Illinois, on the 5th July, furnishes the following particulars of an occurrence which he truly describes as "the most horrible murder of the age." The tragedy occurred at Gilman, in the same State:—

A man of the name of Martin Mera, about three weeks ago beat his son, aged ten years, in a terrible manner, so much so that it was impossible for the little fellow to get out of bed when called by his father the next morning. This seemed to exasperate the brutal fellow, and taking a red-hot poker, he thrust it into the boy's side, and not satisfied with this, took the boy up from bed, and putting him on the red-hot stove, held him there until the little fellow was burnt horribly. He then took him into a room where the mother lay, having just been confined, and beat him over the head with the butt-end of a whip until death came to the relief of the sufferer. The brutal wretch threw the lifeless body under the bed on which his wife was lying, and told her if she breathed a word of the affair he would kill her. That night he wrapped the body of the boy in a sheet and buried it near a hedge in his garden. The next morning he went to Gilman and advertised the boy as a runaway, offering a reward for information of his whereabouts. On Saturday last, suspicion having been aroused by some words let fall by the boy's sister, the mother and two daughters were taken in charge, and the man arrested. After the mother found her brute of a husband was under arrest, she told the whole dreadful story of the murder. The body of the boy was found, and the terrible reality and atrocity of the murder fully demonstrated.

Of course the excitement was intense, and it required all the nerve and skill of the officers in charge of the prisoner to prevent him being lynched. The man lives on a small farm between Gilman and Onarga, and has always had the reputation of being a brutal fellow.

THE LYNCHING.

WATSEKA, Ills., July 5th.—Martin Mera, aged 44 years, a resident of Douglas Township, Iroquois county, was taken from the jail at Watseka, to-night, and hung on a hickberry tree, just west of Sugar Creek, a mile and a half north-west of Watseka, by a mob of 250 men, with men, women, and children following—amounting in the aggregate to 1000 persons. Mera was charged with burning his son, a lad of 11 years, on the stove, till the skin came off his feet and body, and then whipping him to death and burying him in his garden. The foreman of the mob was a fellow called Doctor Daniels—it is believed of Gilman. They gave him twenty minutes to say his prayers in, and then this doctor put a rope on his neck, had men to pull it through the crotch of a leaning tree, and he held fast to the end, drove the wagon he was in out from under him, and choked him to death. The doctor said they would hang him because he was only guilty of manslaughter and could not be hung by the law, but deserved it, and they would give it to him. Mera renounced Freemasonry and re-adopted Catholicism. The doctor shot two balls through him after he was dead.

The New Zealand Metropolitan Race Meeting at Christchurch is fixed for the 7th, 8th, and 10th November next. The programme comprises fifteen events, and stakes are offered of the value of £1300.

Another Patent Tailings Machine.

(Thames Advertiser.)

We are in receipt of a pamphlet containing plans and description of a triple-action grinder and amalgamator patented by Mr J. C. Stovin, which is stated to be most suitable for the reduction and amalgamation of quartz tailings, iron pyrites, auriferous sand, or alluvial soil. The apparatus consists of a circular pan, divided into two compartments by an annular ring, the outer compartments to be used for grinding the several substances requiring that process, and the inner one for amalgamating the precious metals. A full description of the grinding apparatus, the amalgamating apparatus, and also of the mode of working, and the action of the machine in the two processes, is given in the pamphlet. It possesses this advantage, that both processes can be carried on either simultaneously or separately. Grinding can be carried on either by the wet or the dry process, and the stuff may be reduced to an impalpable powder at the same time that the process of amalgamation is carried on with different material in the inner compartment. No mercury is used in the grinding process, thus avoiding the loss sustained by floured silver; and in order to make the mercury at the bottom of the pan and on the plates more sensitive, provision is made for the introduction of hot water or steam, as may be found most convenient. It is also stated that the quantity which can be operated on by each machine may be estimated at from half a ton to a ton per hour. The invention is one of considerable promise, and its efficacy will no doubt be thoroughly tested.

A Step in the Right Direction.

The people of Naseby have gone vigorously to work in the matter of surmounting the only formidable obstacle in the way of our having the Mail Terminus at Cromwell instead of Clyde. The Houndburn Hill has always been a "Hill of Difficulty" to travellers on the route via Mount Ida between Cromwell and Dunedin, and it is with the object of securing a diversion of the main road so as to avoid traversing that much-dreaded hill that the memorial quoted below has been prepared. The Chronicle of Friday last, in introducing the memorial, says:—"In connection with the subject of road deviation, we this day publish the following memorial from the Mount Ida Trade Association. In so good a cause we can only wish the memorialists success, and we further trust that the residents of Cromwell and other places interested will put their shoulders to the wheel, and do their utmost to command success." The petition referred to runs as follows:—

To His Honor the Superintendent of Otago, the petition of the undersigned, miners, storekeepers, traders, carriers, and others, of the Naseby portion of the Mount Ida district, Humbly sheweth:—

That the present distance between Dunedin and the admitted north-western central point of the Otago Goldfield—Cromwell—could be materially shortened by the avoidance of the Houndburn Hill, and the substitution of a direct route commencing at a point known as the old Shag Valley Company's fluming, and terminating a short distance above the present descent to this township.

That the line to which your memorialists refer has been for many years past known to, and admitted by, the various surveyors to be the only proper line of road between Dunedin and the up-country Goldfields.

That, by the adoption of the line in question, a very serious and dangerous obstacle to traffic would be avoided, while a saving of at least six miles between the commencing and ending termini would be effected, thereby virtually reducing the distance some ten or twelve miles.

That, by the adoption of the route recommended by your memorialists, no injury would be done to any immediate or vested interests; but, on the contrary, while conferring a direct and important boon upon Naseby by causing all the traffic to pass therethrough, all the up-country districts would equally participate in the advantages to be derived from the proposed change of route.

That a better and more desirable division of distance could be arranged for future mail contracts by making Naseby the first day's, and Cromwell the second day's stage, thus placing these two important townships, the former within one and the latter within two days' communication with Dunedin, instead of two and three days as heretofore.

That a sum for the purpose of the deviation of road referred to by your memorialists was appropriated by the Provincial Council at the last session.

That your memorialists are aware that Mr Oliver, the District Engineer, has reported in favour of a route which, though avoiding the Houndburn Hill, has not the effect of either shortening the distance or lessening the expense of bringing the traffic through this town, all of which objects appear to your memorialists to be of the first and most vital importance to the progress of the up-country districts.

Your memorialists therefore pray that such steps may be taken by your Honor as will be best adapted to carry out the prayer of this memorial.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Bad Legs and Wounds.—Alfred Goslet, of Pine Town, P.N., aged 20, was for nine years afflicted with an awfully bad leg; there were several wounds in it which defied all the doctors' skill and ingenuity to heal. He tried a variety of remedies, but was not benefited by the same. At last he was persuaded to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these remedies quickly effected a very favourable change and by continuing them unremittingly for three months, his leg was completely cured, and his general health thoroughly established.

Defence of Otago Harbour.

Captain Hutton, F.R.G.S., whose report on the Defence of the Harbours of New Zealand has been laid before the General Assembly, makes the following observations in regard to the protection of Dunedin and Port Chalmers from attack by hostile cruisers:—

"Dunedin is the most important town in New Zealand, and at the same time it is the most expensive to defend from the attack of an enemy, for it could be attacked either by way of Port Chalmers, or it could be approached from the open sea, as it presents a large area on the sides of the hills, at a distance of fully three or four miles.

"The passage up the harbour could be best obstructed by guns on the half-way islands; but these islands are too far up to protect Port Chalmers, as the projecting eastern head of the small bay entirely shuts off the view of a large part of the anchorage; and as Port Chalmers possesses a dock and the terminus of the railway, it is quite as necessary to protect as Dunedin itself.

"I should therefore place one gun on the north-west point of Koputia Bay, and the other on the north-west point of Portobello Bay. In these positions the guns can see one another, and both will command the channel as far as their range extends.

"It may be thought that Portobello Bay is too far from Port Chalmers to be quickly supported; but it must be remembered that the channel a ship would have to take is a circuitous one, and passes close to the other gun; and also that Portobello itself is a populous district, and could easily support sufficient Volunteer artillerymen to man the gun.

"I do not think that a landing on the open beach near Dunedin is likely to be attempted; but as the town could be bombarded from the sea, some precautionary measures should perhaps be taken in this direction. I therefore recommend that two heavy rifled guns be placed on the high land between Anderson's Bay and Lawyer's Head, near the Hon. Mr Holmes's house. These guns should be placed in separate batteries, at not less than 100 yards distance from each other, so as to disperse the enemy's fire, and render it less likely that either would be dismounted.

"Of course I must be understood to recommend that these, and all the other guns, be mounted on Moncrieff carriages [constructed on the hydro-pneumatic principle], and placed in sunken batteries."

The Bland Bailiff of Greymouth.

We have heard of the swell who died in despair, because he had lost his landress, but we scarcely expected to hear of an editor penning a long lament at losing the bailiff. But there are bailiffs upon bailiffs we suppose. At any rate the Greymouth Evening Star writes:—"There are those among our readers who will regret to learn that Greymouth is shortly to lose one of the most kindly and considerate of men, in the person of our bailiff. Mr Gourley shortly resigns his appointment, and it is to be hoped by all classes of the community—for nothing is more certain than death or the bailiff coming to us at some period or other—that his successor may possess his merits. Never did a man with a wit or a summons to serve have a more exquisite or delicate touch. He would meet you in the street, and, with the smile of a rather aged cherub, who had not given up the worldly habit of smoking, would place a summons in your hand in a manner which would lead one to believe that he was paying over a cheque, for which a receipt was quite unnecessary. With Mr Gourley to deal with it was sometimes a positive pleasure to receive a summons; one felt as if a compliment were being paid him, and, again esteemed friend, the bailiff, had to convey a customer to the lock-up under a writ of arrest, the manner in which he performed the task amounted to genius. No one who ever saw Mr Gourley in company with someone else, but would be quite under the belief that the two were going to dine together, or at least to drink each other's health, success, and prosperity in life in a glass of sherry. And so in the most beautiful manner does our friend serve a *ca. sa.*; in the most humane, comforting, and assuring way, he takes his client off to the lock-up after seeing that he has not neglected to provide himself with the materials for a quiet and soothing smoke. "Here you are!" our bailiff would say, "nobody can touch you until you get out again, and that will be very foolish for you to do until you have squared matters and made your life easy." Now, this is the functionary we are to be deprived of, to be replaced by we know not whom. A man, if he does not like his baker or his butcher or his grocer, can change him; but it is not in his power to do so with his bailiff; he must take him as he finds him; and therefore it is that we regret the retirement of a gentleman who, in the most liberal interpretation of the term, has so long been connected with the Civil Service in Greymouth."

Microscopic Writing.—A machine has been recently invented in London, with which a writer, using a pen in the usual manner, can at the same time produce a duplicate so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, yet so distinct that a microscope will reveal every line and dot. A most useful application of the apparatus will be for the prevention of forgery, as private marks can be made on notes and securities, legible under microscopic power, but which no imitator could see or even suspect the existence of. The inventor, a Mr Peters, states that the entire contents of the Bible can, with the help of this machine, be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[By the courtesy of the General Government, we are enabled to publish the subjoined resumé of Mr Vogel's Budget Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives at Wellington on Tuesday evening last.]

Mr Vogel commenced his Financial Statement at quarter to 8 o'clock.—After referring to the reasons which had been necessary in order to bring down the Statement at so early a period after his return, and in indicating the substance of the tables which will be presented to members with the statement, he showed that the position of affairs at the end of 1870-71 was closely similar to that which he led the House last year to expect would be the case when he made his Statement before the close of the financial year. A reference to the financial measures of last session followed. The Government considered that the loans had been favourably negotiated, and that the arrangement by which the guaranteed debentures were practically converted into a reserve fund would be of great value to the Colony. The short date debentures under the Temporary Loan Act had proved serviceable in enabling money to be obtained on favourable terms pending the negotiation of the loans. The payments to Road Boards had created very general satisfaction throughout the country. As to the revenue of the past year, there had been a decrease on every item; that revenue had proved to be £116,000 less than was estimated, and £82,000 less than was received during the previous year. The Government deplored this falling-off, but disclaimed responsibility for it. The attention of the House was called last year to the condition of the country, and that condition was urged as a reason for hastening on measures for the construction of Public Works, and the promotion of Immigration. The Government certainly had not expected so large and immediate a reduction in the revenue, but that reduction had, among other things, proved the wisdom of the Assembly in giving effect without delay to the Immigration and Public Works policy. Many causes doubtless contributed to occasion the falling-off in the revenue. Amongst those causes was the fall in the price of wool, but he was glad to be able to congratulate the Committee upon the recent remarkable rise in the value of that article. The reduction in the value of property and the comparative suspension of public works must be included amongst the contributory causes of the reduction in the revenue; they limited the expenditure of the people, and therefore diminished the Customs revenue. It was not, indeed, necessary that a reduction in the Customs receipts should be accepted as a consequence of an unhealthy condition of the country, since it might be attributed to the exercise of frugality, or might result from a desire to accumulate wealth; indeed, the reduction might follow wholly or in part from a larger use of local productions in the country. The Government were of opinion that the depression which had overshadowed the Colony for a long period was in course of removal. Various causes had led to this change; such as the increased yield of gold, the rise in the price of wool and other products, and the prospects of largely increased settlement throughout the Colony which would follow the introduction of immigrants and the construction of lines of communication.

The Treasurer proceeded to compare the other branches of the revenue, and then showed the further assets available on account of the year beyond the receipts up to the 31st June. Similarly he went through the expenditure during the year, and all the engagements and liabilities on account of the year, which remained to be discharged, in respect of the Defence expenditure. He specially drew attention to the fact that instead of the amount provided having been exceeded, there was a surplus on the year. Besides that, £10,000 had been spent on ammunition, which was available for the future. After taking the assets into account, and defraying all the liabilities and engagements of the past year, there was a deficiency of £76,000.

Hon. members would remember that there was an overdraft of £50,000, which had remained unsettled for the last two years, and he considered that it was necessary now to look at this in the light of a deficit. Adding the amount of the overdraft to the amount of that deficiency before stated, there would be a total of £136,000. He thought it was very important that this amount should not be added to the permanent debt of the Colony, but should be defrayed out of the revenue; still, it would be straining the resources of the country too much to charge the whole amount upon the present year's revenue. He proposed, therefore, that one-third (or £45,000) should be charged on this year's revenue, and the balance to the revenue of the succeeding years. There was a precedent for such a proceeding, in the course adopted in 1850 by the Assembly, in asking the Committee to consider the provisions to be made for the present year.

It was worthy of notice that New Zealand did not stand alone as regarded a deficiency, for the same deficiency had occurred in England, in Victoria, and in New South Wales. It was clear that, apart from the deficiency of £45,000 which he proposed to charge upon the year, if the ordinary expenditure of the country was kept up to its present scale, there would have to be heavy taxation. The first duty of a Government when the expenditure exceeds the revenue was to consider whether the expenditure could not be reduced. The main feature of the present Budget was a material reduction in the expenditure of the country.

It would be easily understood by hon. members that in determining to make such a reduction the Government could not fail to look in the direction of that expenditure which related to so large a proportion of the public service—the money set apart for Provincial purposes and Provincial services. It was fair to consider how far the Colonial contribution to Provincial revenue should be reduced; on account of the Colony undertaking duties which would otherwise have to be performed by the Provinces, and also seeing that what was now proposed involved a reduction of Provincial duties, how far Provincial institutions could be made less costly than they had hitherto been. Much of the expenditure of last session came under the heading of expenditure which it was originally contemplated

that it should be borne by the Provinces. It was right that a corresponding reduction should be made in the contribution from the General Revenue for Provincial purposes.

The Government had plainly declared last year that if the existence of the Provincial system interfered with the carrying out of the policy of Public Works and Immigration, then Provincial institutions would have to be modified; but, at the same time, until it was proved to be necessary to take action in that direction, they had desired not to do so.

Experience had now shown that in some respects the legislation of last session required amendment. He entirely denied that, either on his part or the part of any of his colleagues, there was some indifference to the subject of Immigration. The whole plans of the Government depended upon the encouragement of Immigration. They felt, however, that it was due to the Provinces to give them an opportunity of co-operating. Now, it had been proved that the plan of co-operation did not answer. He did not say that this was so because of any fault on the part of the Provinces; but the Government were convinced that it was necessary they should take into their hands the management of Immigration, and that with that assumption of management they should also relieve the Provinces of the expense. Members would recognise that by taking the management of Immigration might be meant a looking after the immigrants on their arrival, as well as a defraying of the whole or part of their passage-money. Other modifications which the Government might have to propose in the policy of last session would probably tend to alleviate the ordinary burdens of the Provinces.

There was one feature of the policy of last session the success of which could not be exaggerated,—he meant the system of subsidising Road Boards. The expenditure necessary from the adoption of such a system was one which the Government considered might fairly be defrayed out of the loan. The adoption of that course would be proposed, to increase the amount of the subsidy from £50,000, as paid last year, to £100,000.

By the General Government taking charge of Immigration, and, to a large extent, of Public Works, together with the payment of the subsidy to Road Boards, the Provinces would be saved from a large proportion of their expenditure. The question arose, therefore, whether it was fair to the taxpayers that additional taxation should be imposed in order to maintain Provincial revenues at their present rate, whilst much of the Provincial expenditure, and some of the principal Provincial responsibilities, were assumed by the Government of the Colony? The answer must clearly be, No.

The Government had decided, further, to relieve the Provinces of the cost of the services hitherto held by the Assembly as Provincial services and charged against the particular allowance to each Province. After making these provisions, the Government proposed to pay to the Provinces, as expenditure allowance, fifteen shillings per head of population, and to reduce by one half the special allowance paid last year to the North Island Provinces and to the County of Westland.

The aggregate result of these modifications would be to give the Provinces £25,000 less than they received last year. In that calculation allowance was made for the payments on Provincial account already explained; but the expenses of Immigration from which the Provinces would be relieved were not taken into consideration. Supposing the Provinces would have been prepared to expend a proper amount on Immigration, they would be great gainers by the change; or, perhaps more correctly speaking, those who live in the respective Provinces would be great gainers, although so much more would not filter through the Provincial Authorities.

When the effect of these proposals upon the Provinces singly was examined, it would be found to be somewhat unequal. Auckland appeared, proportionately, to be the largest loser, because its service had been uniformly on a lower scale than those of the Southern Provinces. Wellington, on the other hand, was a large gainer, because it had hitherto defrayed the cost of services which lately belonged to the General Government and the Assembly. The Government had it under consideration—by way of adjustment—to make to Auckland a special allowance of £2500. Comparison with last year did not result altogether unfavourably.—And last year, it must be remembered, was the Provinces' leap-year—their year of jubilee.—on account of unprecedented prospects from the Colonial Chest.

Comparing the results of the proposals now made with the circumstances of the year before last, the Provinces gained £28,000, irrespective of the expenditure to be devoted to Immigration.

The Government believed that the time had arrived when Provincial Institutions should be made less costly. It was intended to propose that Superintendents should be *ex officio* members of their respective Councils, and that the number of members of the Councils should be very much reduced. In certain cases where Provinces were unable to fulfil their functions, it was intended to propose that the General Government should take charge of their affairs. If the Assembly desired, these reforms, or some of them, could be made to depend upon the option of existing Superintendents and Councils. A special arrangement as to the County of Westland would be submitted to the House. The object of all these would be to simplify Provincial institutions, and to reduce their cost.

The Assembly would have submitted for its consideration the question, What Railways should be constructed? The Government thought that when that question had been proved there would be no difficulty in deciding to what extent the proposals of Mr Brogden could be taken advantage of. If it were desired that these proposals should be divided into separate arrangements for the construction of particular railways, the Government were of opinion that there would be no difficulty in doing so. The whole question would be left to the Assembly.

A Board of Public Works and Immigration for the whole Colony would be proposed, with, as far as possible, powers independent of the Government, so as to make it a non-political body. It would be the duty of the Board to take charge of the construction of Public Works and the management of Immigration. It was to be hoped that the Board would assist in preventing the House from acquiring too much of a Provincial character as regarded matters relating to their

duty to scramble for public money to be expended in their own districts. The Government hoped that in the construction of the Board it would be provided that recommendations for the construction of Public Works should come through the Board, instead of being originated in the House.

The question of how the cost of Railways should be changed was one of a very different kind, and some modifications in the proposals of last session would be submitted. Unlike other Colonies, it is necessary in New Zealand that railways should be commenced in several different localities at once, as otherwise the various portions of the Colony would not agree to any lines being constructed. It therefore became necessary to consider the different features of the country. Two principles, however, the Government had quite determined upon. One was that no railways should be constructed which did not at once promise to pay working expenses; and the other was, that, in order to prevent an indiscriminate scramble for railways, a power of local management should under certain contingencies be provided.

The Government had also concluded that for the construction of Railways in parts of the North Island, the only course to be adopted was to acquire land representing the value of those railways, but in parts of the Middle Island such a course was most undesirable, as it might interfere too largely with existing Land Laws.

As regarded the Middle Island, therefore, the Government would propose to charge the construction of railways upon the land funds. It was not proposed to interfere in any way with the Middle Island railway fund, and while powers were given to the Government to take lands required for the purpose of settling immigrants, it was proposed that where the land revenues of a Province were burdened with the cost of railways, fair provision should be made to give compensation for the lands so taken until a railway was completed. No charge was to be made against a Province. If the revenues arising from the railway, together with the receipts from special contribution were not sufficient, the balance was to be recovered from the Province within which the railway was constructed; or, if necessary, a special rate was to be levied upon the persons in the vicinity of a railway, who derived benefit from its construction.

It was proposed to keep the Public Works and Immigration fund entirely distinct, and that all revenues from the lands acquired, as well as all recoveries from the Provinces or from immigrants, should be paid directly into it, as also should one-half of the stamp duties, in accordance with the determination arrived at last session.

On the other hand, it was proposed that all costs and charges, including interest and sinking fund, should be paid out of the Public Works and Immigration fund. It must not be considered that this was to be done in order to receive the revenue; on the contrary, the payments into the fund this year out of the stamp duties would cover interest and sinking fund which had to be paid, and (as had already been explained) deficiencies after any railways had been completed were to be recoverable from the Provinces.

A plan would be proposed by which the Board should be able to construct feeder branches for railways on a system of guarantee from persons benefited by their construction, to be recoverable, if necessary, by a special rate. This, however, would only be done at the request of a stated majority of the residents in the vicinity of the railway, representing a majority in value of the lands in the district.

The proposed expenditure for the year showed an immense reduction. Last year, the estimates were for an expenditure of £1,650,000, as including £50,000 for Road Boards; and £31,000 was subsequently added for supplementary estimates. This year, the total estimates, irrespective of the £100,000 for Road Boards, which would be transferred to the loan, was £885,000, to which would have to be added £40,000, the moiety of the stamp duties to be paid to the Public Works and Immigration fund, and £46,000 on account of the deficiency from the past year, making in all £982,000 to be provided for. This showed a very large reduction; and the Government desired that the present Budget should be fully known as the Retrenchment Budget.

A comparison of the various services showed a considerable saving in most of them: the Post Office, including provision for the Californian service, showed a saving of £118. He would ask hon. members to reflect that although there was a very great retrenchment, that retrenchment was on unproductive services; that out of the revenue, large provision was made on account of the deficit of the past year; and that one-half of the amount of the stamp duties was proposed to be paid in aid of Public Works.

He would now ask the Committee to consider the question of providing for the estimated expenditure of £982,000. The Government were adverse to proposing fresh taxes, but they considered that the Stamp Duties should be brought into the amount which it was promised they would yield last year. The Government would therefore submit some additions to those Duties; but those additions would be such only as they really believed ought to have been included in the Duties first proposed.

The House would also be asked to impose moderate duties upon cereals, rice, and timber. He mentioned this although he did not intend to take credit in the Ways and Means for the amount of such duties; but those Ways and Means would make apparent so small an excess that, taking into account the possibility of there being supplementary estimates, and also of some unauthorised expenditure during the year, he considered the excess shown would be insufficient. Therefore the House would be recommended to impose duties on all cereals, rice, and timber, so as to raise thereby an estimate of amount of £7,500. Whilst that recommendation would be made on strictly revenue grounds, it might with propriety be urged that the fiscal policy of neighbouring Colonies forced such a proceeding on New Zealand.

The various items of estimated revenue showed on the whole a reduction of £51,000 upon the revenue estimated last year, and £55,000 more than the actual receipts during that year.

The operation of the Distillation Act was producing a very large loss to the revenue. The Government did not wish to show any harshness towards those embarked with their capital in this undertaking; still, the result was very unsatisfactory. The revenue would lose £25,000 on account of the spirits already manufactured

in the Colony, which manufacture had led to the consumption of 53,000 bushels of grain. Such a loss was rather a large one to be expiated by way of encouragement for such a production of cereals.

In 1867, the Customs Duties amounted to £3 16s 7d per head of the European population, whilst at the rate now proposed it would amount to only £2 13s 6d per head. The Government would be glad when the time arrived for making absolute reductions in the Customs Duties, besides the reduction in the contribution per head, consequent upon an increased population.

The surplus for the year would be £7500; and it must be recollected that this result was arrived at without the imposition of further taxation, unless the addition which it was proposed to make to the Stamp Duties could be considered in that light; and the Estimates, it would be remembered, provided for a payment of £46,000 out of the revenue in aid of public works. He believed that this result was very much more favourable than the majority of hon. members had expected.

The Treasurer concluded by expressing his opinion that the depression which had overshadowed New Zealand would do it very much good if the retrenchment which that depression made necessary this year became the rule of the Colony in future.

VARIETIES.

The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good, large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

In selling a Newfoundland dog, do you know whether it is valued according to what it will fetch or what it will bring?

Artemus Ward thought that it was a hard thing not to have a wife—no gentle heart to get up in the morning and kindle the fire.

The Lima and Oroya (Peru) Railroad, now being built by Harry Meigs, crosses the summit of the Andes at an elevation of 15,300 feet.

An applicant for the "professorship" in an Ohio school writes to the "school-board" and sums up his qualifications by saying that he has "taught 2 terms school & 1 attended college 4 yrs at Detroit Michigan, and am 29 yrs. average."

Said a fashionable lady, whose husband had stolen up and given her a hearty and loving kiss.—"Sir, I consider such actions out of place and undignified."—"Excuse me," said the gentleman, "I didn't know it was you."

A school committee in a frontier district of the States are reported to have summed up their opinion on an examination which they attended by making this address: "You've spelled well, and you've ciphered well, but you haven't set still."

Down among the Passamaquoddy Indians, in Maine, when a man gets drunk, they strip him, bind him hand and foot, lay him prone upon the ground, and suffer him to be the prey of black flies and mosquitoes until he promises to reform.

A late Atlantic paper says:—"A lady in this city tied her hubby's hands and feet the other day, just for fun, and then went through his pockets for a certain billet-doux and found it. His physician tells him that his face won't be badly scarred, though he may remain permanently bald."

At a recent meeting of a parish, a straight-laced and most exemplary curate submitted a report of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance of the parish. "Are you sure, reverend sir," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed he had.

The following is told of a young gentleman who graduated from Harvard. On the examination in physics he was asked, "Mr —, what planets were known to the ancients?"—"Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the Earth, but I'm not quite certain."

There is one advantage in being fat. A few nights ago a bulky lady in Bridgeport, Connecticut, alarmed by the approach of burglars, leaped out of bed with such force that she shook the house from garret to cellar, awakening a male lodger who slept on the lower floor, and frightening away the burglars before they had time to secure anything.

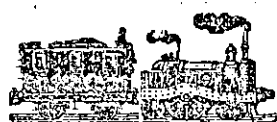
The Hon. Mike Walsh, of New York, who used to travel frequently with only a paper collar for "change of linen," once arrived at Jersey city from Washington, and after going on board the ferry-boat, some one enquired of him, "Is your luggage aboard?"—"Yes."—"Where is it?"—"Well, here I stand—in the centre of it!"—which was a true statement of facts.

Some one tells a story of a Yankee divine, of advanced age, who married a young and handsome damsel for his second wife. When the elders of the church went to inquire if the lady was a suitable person to make a useful figure as a parson's wife, he answered frankly that he didn't think she was. "But," added the irrepressible doctor, "although I don't pretend she is a saint, she is a pretty little sinner, and I love her." The twain became one flesh.

Josh Billings remarks that saying, "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is a libel; man wants everything he can see or hear of, and never is willing to let go his grab. Whenever you find a man who is thoroughly satisfied with what he has got, you will find either an idiot, or one who has tried hard to get some more and couldn't do it. The older a man grows the more ungrateful he becomes; as his hold on life slackens, his pinch on a dollar grows grippier.

To Cure Warts.—Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer:—Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, and as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on it; or, if the excoriation is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of sticking plaster. It may be removed in the day, and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. It will cure corns.

Dunedin Advertisements.



RAILWAY FOUNDRY.

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Beg to announce to Importers of Machinery, Ironmongers, Mechanics, and the Public generally, that as it has been found necessary, to advance with the increasing prosperity of Otago, to establish another IRON FOUNDRY to meet the want felt by a large portion of the community, they have erected a Foundry in Great King-street (opposite the Hospital), complete in every respect for CASTING Iron and Brass, in all its branches, on a large scale.

They have also determined their prices shall not be influenced by the exorbitant charges made by the trade in Dunedin, but that all castings shall be charged strictly in proportion to, if not under, Melbourne prices.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and personally executed by one of the firm.

All kinds of castings in Iron and Brass done

Stampers, Quartz-Crushing machinery, Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates, Overshot Breast and Undershot Water-wheels. Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping and Threshing Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars. Fire-proof Doors and Safes.

Flax Dressing Machines made to order.

Models intrusted to them will be taken care of as requested.

ADDRESS:

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WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

GEORGE YOUNG,
PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),
DUNEDIN.

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunhill" and "E. P. Bourne" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—
10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches

8 doz. French and American Clocks

8 doz. Gold Brooches

9 doz. pairs Gold Earrings

6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings

64 doz. Gold Lockets

64 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts

6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Anoraks, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. Carefully Cleaned and Repaired at Moderate Charges.

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for Clocks and Watches at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG,

PRINCES-STREET,

42 (Opposite Bank of New South Wales). [93]

Dunedin Advertisements.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season Garden Tools Pruning Gloves Flower Pots, &c. &c.

LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1870.

Real Estate of every description put on the Register. Conveyances, Mortgages, Assignments, Re-Conveyances, Leases.—Anti and Post-Nuptial Settlements.—Powers of Attorney.—Caveats entered.

Advantages secured by Registration:

- 1.—An Indefeasible Title, guaranteed by the Crown.
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Cost of bringing Land under the Act, including cost of conveyance to a third party, if required:
When a Crown Grant title ... £1 7 0
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With an additional rate of 4s 2d for every \$100 value.

Cost of dealing with Land after Registration:
Transfer ... £1 12 0
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GEORGE GRANT,
LICENSED LAND BROKER,
Dunedin & Port Chalmers Railway Office
DUNEDIN.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
PRINCES STREET,
Opposite Criterion Hotel),
DUNEDIN. 19

SHEPPERD'S
COMMERCIAL & FAMILY HOTEL,
NEAR THE OCTAGON,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Late of Supreme Court Hotel).

superior Accommodation for Families & Boarders.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

N.B.—A Night Porter in attendance.

The attention of the Proprietor will always be given to make his Patrons feel at Home.

A first-class BILLIARD TABLE.

Charges—Moderate.

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THE
CROMWELL ARGUS
AND
NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS GAZETTE

Is Published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

At the office,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

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Advertisements

OTAGO FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

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Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.
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Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
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Machinery for Flour Oatmeal, and Barley Mill Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

Holloway's Medicines

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferer themselves if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints as in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the most relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least thrice a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment, if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-hay	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Fumours
Fistulas	Ulcers
Gout	Wounds and Yaws
Glandular Swellings	Cancers
Lumbago	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Piles	Elephantiasis
Rheumatism	Chapped Hands
	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Advertisements

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of **BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,** R. street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin.

26th March, 1870.

N.B. With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts **AT ONCE.**

DAVID R. HAY.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not courage or desire to acquit their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of these complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without great fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Fatigations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure

And wisdom with mirth!"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical man, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer, Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is fit least a guarantee of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Dr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter: fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his integrity.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily—mornings before 11, and evenings before 7 and 9, 32 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand): Printed and published at three o'clock every TUESDAY AFTERNOON by the Proprietors JAMES ALEXANDER MATTHEWS and WILLIAM FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.